

Kentucky

Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD Editor.

PRINTED WEEKLY EVERY THURSDAY,
BY THO. T. BRADFORD,
FOR
DANL. BRADFORD.

Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.]

PUBLISHING OFFICE, MAIN ST., A FEW DOORS BE-

LOW BRENNAN'S INN,

Printing Office at the old stand, Millstreet.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER:

For one year in advance \$2 50

If not paid before the end of 6 mos. \$0 00

" within the year 3 50

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Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be

post paid, or they will not be taken out of of-

fice.

A D V E R T I S I N G .

1 square, or less, 1 or 3 times, \$1 50; 1 rice

months \$1; six months \$7 50; twelve months

\$15. Longer ones in proportion.

FOR CONSUMPTION.

The Matchless Sanative,

INVENTED BY LOUIS OFFEN GOELICKE,
OF GERMANY.

IS astonishing the world with its mighty vi-
tories over many fearful diseases, which
have been pronounced incurable by Physicians
in every age, being the most valuable medicine,
and the most uncontrollable in its operations,
of any ever prepared by human hands, obtained
equally from the Animal, Mineral, and Ve-
getable Kingdoms—
a medicine of more
value to mankind, than the united treasures of
our globe.

The MATCHLESS SANATIVE is in phials
of half an ounce.

Dose for adults one drop, for children half a

drop, for infants one fourth of a drop.

Price \$2 50 per Phial.

D. Bradford

Is the Agent of Doctor DAVEN S. ROWLAND, to
relieve the Consumptive, by furnishing them
with the Matchless Sanative, which can be had
at his Auction Store, Main street, Lexington,
where further evidences of its efficacy will b
exhibited to those applying.

D. B. has at this time but a small supply
(72 Phials,) but shortly expects a quantity
sufficient for this vicinity. Not an hour should
be lost by those laboring under this most dire-
ful of all diseases, lest the present supply
should be parted with before the reception of
another.

An evidence of the high repute in which
the Matchless Sanative is held, the following
extract is given from the Boston Morning Post.

It appears by the following information given
to the public by Dr. Rowland of this city, that
the much talked of Matchless Sanative is
indeed what it professes to be—an efficient and
valuable medicine, worthy the serious attention
of every consumptive person.

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

DAVID S. ROWLAND, the General American
Agent for this mighty medicine, (invented by
the immortal Goelick of Germany,) has great
pleasure in publishing the following highly im-
portant letter from a respectable gentleman in
New York, which he has recently received, with
many others of similar character—also very
interesting intelligence from several of his
Agents, especially in Salem, as will be seen
below—which, together with the annexed cer-
tificate from three eminent German Physicians,
must forever establish the character of the San-
ative, as being without a parallel in the histo-
ry of medicine.

[The unqualified reception with which it has
met, speaks more than volumes of its favor.—
Already has its list of Agents in America, in
the short period of three months, swelled to the
goodly number of SEVEN HUNDRED AND
TWENTY-ONE, (mostly Postmasters) who have
voluntarily applied for agencies from dif-
ferent sections of the country, or else kindly
forwarded responsible names as agents, in cases
where it was inconvenient for them to act in
that capacity—and new applications are daily
pouring in from every quarter.

Testimony No. 1.

A letter from H. F. Sherwood, Esq., of N. York.

Dr. S. Rowland.—Sir, About the middle of
July last, I accidentally noticed in a newspaper
the advertisement of the Matchless Sanative,
for which I perceived you were agent, and
which professed to be a sovereign remedy for
Consumption.

As my wife was then fast wasting away with
this dreadful disease, and as our family physician
was daily and anxiously endeavoring to
restore her to health without success, I stepped
over to his house and asked him if he had any
objection to her taking this new medicine. He
replied, that "he was perfectly willing." Mrs.
Sherwood said that she took, or any other med-
icine she might choose, but he thought it could
do her no good, as her lungs were rapidly con-
suming and no human means could save her.
Still, as a drowning person will catch at a straw,
and the Sanative being recommended by
three physicians who had used it in their practice,
she concluded to give it a trial. I sent
and purchased a vial, which she commenced
taking three times a day, giving a few indul-
gence to her appetite according to the direc-
tions. By pursuing this course, she suffered con-
siderably for the first eight or ten days, but was
shortly able to eat and drink freely, without
the least inconvenience.

Within four weeks, from her first using the
medicine, her feeble and wasted form began to
put on new strength, and she has been gaining
from day to day until the present moment, to
the utter astonishment of our family physician
and friends. She is now enjoying a comfortable
state of health, is able to attend church, and
is a happy wife and mother.

Mr. Sherwood and myself are both fully of
the opinion, and so are all who knew her
remarkable case, that she owes her life to the San-
ative alone; and as there are probably many
consumptive persons in the United States, who
have not yet heard of this medicine, measures
ought speedily to be adopted to have it more
generally known.

A number of persons in this neighborhood, I
understand, are taking it for other serious com-
plaints, with very great benefit.

I think of going to the South, with my fam-
ily, sometime this fall, and in case I do, I will
proclaim the virtues of the Sanative in that
quarter; for although some of the Physicians
here are actively opposed to it, I do sincerely
believe it saved my wife from an opening grave.

If you think the letter will serve the public
good, you are at liberty to publish it.

Respectfully, &c. H. F. SHERWOOD.

Testimony No. 2.
Extract from the Essex Register, published in
Salem, Mass.

GERMAN SANATIVE.

The Agents for the sale of this invaluable
Medicine in this city have in their possession,
many instances which have already been vol-
untarily made to them of the benefit resulting
from its use. Inquirers can be directed to the
individuals by calling at the Bookstore of the
Agents.

IVES & JEWETT, 193 Essex street.
Testimony No. 3.

A certificate from three members of the MED-
ICAL PROFESSION, in Germany, in

Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of Medi-
cine in Germany, are well aware, that by our
country we are, herself, the friendship of some of
the faculty, but not of its benevolent members,
who are influenced by selfish motives.—
Though we shall refrain from an expression of
our opinion, either of the soundness or unsound-
ness of Dr. Goelick's new doctrine, we are
happy to say that we deem his Sanative too
valuable not to be generally known; for what
our eyes behold and our ears hear, we must
believe.

We hereby state, that when Dr. Louis Olson
Goelick first came before the German public,
as the pretended discoverer of a new doctrine,
and a new medicine, we held him in the highest
contempt, believing and openly pronouncing
him to be a mere impostor and the prince of
quacks. But, on hearing so much said about the
Sanative, against it, and for it, we were in-
duced from motives of curiosity merely, to make
trial of its reputed virtues upon a number of
our most hopeless patients; and we now deem
it our bounden duty (even at the expense of our
self-interest) publicly to acknowledge its mighty
efficacy, in curing not only consumption, but
other fearful maladies, which we have hereto-
fore believed incurable. Our contempt for the
discoverer of this medicine was at once swal-
lowed up in our utter astonishment at these un-
expected results, and as awards for our
unexpected results, and as awards for our
abuse of him, we do frankly confess to the world
that we believe him a philanthropist, who does
honor to the profession and to our country,
which gave him birth.

The recent adoption of this medicine in
some of our European Hospitals, is a sufficient
guaranty for whatever it promises. It
need not, however, be relied on, for whatever it is
used, it is its own best witness.

HERMAN ETCHULLER, M. D.,
WALTER VAN GAUTP, M. D.,
ADORNIUS WERNER, M. D.,

Germany, December 10, 1836.

Lexington, Nov. 9, 1837.—45-ff

Female Cordial of Health.

HIS invaluable preparation is a medicin-
ated Wine, pleasant to the taste, grateful to
the stomach, and eminently tonic in its effects.
But its highest and best quality is in its
specific and carative effects on female weak-
nesses.

Very many of the wives and mothers among
us are condemned to untold sufferings, by dis-
eases arising from local and general debility;
and because they find no relief from the
strengthening remedies in common use, they are
too often given up by the Faculty as incurable.
Weaknesses, as well as the pains in the back and
limbs, with which such females are afflicted,
will all yield to the soothsaying and infallible
effects of this CORDIAL OF HEALTH. And
for the weaknesses consequent upon the ob-
structions and irregularities to which unpar-
tured and young females are subject, there can be
no remedy in the whole materia Medica, which
combines such innocent and curative virtues.

Prepared by Edward Prentiss sole proprietor
and sold by Daniel Bradford, at the Office of
the Kentucky Gazette, Lexington.

American Hygeine Pills.

These Pills possess all the medicinal and car-
ative properties of the foreign Hygeians, and
are greatly preferable to any of the Grandfa-
ther's Pills sold in the country; for, instead of
taking 20 at a dose! most of which are Castle
Soap, in nine instances a single pill, and in
most cases two will be sufficient for cleansing
the stomach and bowels, and will seldom re-
quire a repetition during the same indisposition.

For Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Bilious and Liver
Complaints, they will be found superior to any
other medicine, domestic or imported. Try
one box, and you will not be without them in
you family. Directions accompany each box,
for all ages, and they will be found innocent
and safe for children, females, and most deli-
cate constitutions. Each box has the Propri-
etor's name on the label; beware of counter-
feits. Prepare by Edward Prentiss, and sold
by DANL. BRADFORD, at the Office of the

Kentucky Gazette, Lexington.

Lexington, March 15, 1838.—11-ff

WAS COMMITTED

TO the Jail of Fayette county
on the 17th January, 1838, a
negro man who calls himself
CHARLEY HUNDLEY.

As a runaway, and says he is to be
free to the West on August next; that he
is bound to his master, Charles Freeman, man
of color, to serve him, the Blacksmith trade. He
states that his uncle lives with Freeman Briggs
in Amherst county, Virginia, in 7 miles of the
Buffalo Springs. He also states that his father
is a slave and owned by Judge Daniel, in
Lynchingburg, Virginia.

He is about 20 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches
high, very black, has a large scar in his fore-
head, occasioned by the kick of a horse, and
had on blue mixed jeans coat, black cassimil
pantaloons and white hat. The owner, (if any)
is requested to come forward, prove property,
pay charges and take him away, otherwise he
will be discharged according to law on the 17th
of June next.

THOS. S. REDD, Deputy
for ROBT. S. TIDWELL, Sheriff, Fayette Co.,
March 21, 1838.—11-17-18.

UNITED STATES BANK NOTES

AND
EASTERN CHECKS WANTED;

THE highest premium will be given by
NATH'L L. TURNER,
March 15, 1838.—11-ff.

LINEN AND JEANS.

800 YARDS TOW LINEN; 800 yds.
FLAX LINEN; a few pieces of
JEANS in store, and to sale by

B. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

March 3, 1838.—10-3t

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1838.

No. 15 Vol. 53

A LIST OF LETTERS

Moling William	Moaks Thomas
Milward J	Miles R
Milward Eliza A	Metcalf Jacob R
Maudane Staunton	Mosesan James
Mitchell Mary B miss	McGahan Jesse
More Butler	McGlashan Charles 2
Magee Miss	McFee William
Merrill Wilson 2	McKee William
Merrill William	McLellan William
Mills Charles L Rev	McRary William
Matthews William	McKane Hezekiah
Moon Elizabeth	McCosle James 2
Mason A H	McPherson A
Murphy Joseph	McGinley Patrick
Mose Demos	McLeese B R
Mathers Samuel	McCoanell G W F
Moore William G	N
	RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAY- MENTS.
	The New York American of Wednes- day, publishes a letter from Boston, from "the highest authority," announcing the gratifying intelligence that the banks of that city are ready to co-operate with those of the city of New York in the re- sumption of specie payments. The writer urges also, that the resumption be immediate; to which the editor of the American responds:
	"We ourselves, see no reason what- ever why it should not be; the mere tor- ment of waiting for the re-assembling of the Bank Convention—which after all may not assemble, since the main ques- tion has been already settled, by the de- cision which the New York Banks have announced for themselves—should not be permitted to stand in the way of such a desirable result.
	"We do not doubt that Connecticut, and the New England States generally, are alike prepared for resumption—and, we are sure that it is only after resum- ption that the Banks should, or can, gradu- ally expand their issues, to meet the wants of the spring trade, and thus par- tially revive our almost extinguished in- dustry.
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	"There is no demand for specie for any quarter—while it is, and will con- tinue to be, constantly flowing here. Philadelphia yet holds back, but the force of our example, added to the obli- gations of morality, must, as it seems to us, induce her and the cities south of her, to co-operate with, or immediately follow our movement."
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Kentucky Gazette.

ADDRESS

DELIVERED BY DR. SAMUEL PILKINGTON,
AT A CELEBRATION OF ST. PATRICK'S
DAY, (March 17, 1832.)

MR. PRESIDENT.—

This call on me, Sir, was not anticipated, and in responding to it, my remarks will necessarily be brief, and I fear very disconnected; for I feel embarrassed and abashed, when I look around, and behold the display of talent, genius and ability, that is now arrayed before me; and I shrink from the responsibility of addressing an audience, so large and respectable, at the present, from the deep conviction of my own talents and inadequacy to afford you any satisfaction, or to do even feeble justice, to the memory of the great and good man whose anniversary we have assembled to celebrate.—The fact alone, Sir, that I am an Irishman, emboldens me to proceed, and although there are gentlemen here, (and I see them with pleasure,) whose blood may not be traced to the same source, from which ours has emanated, yet, their minds are in unison with ours—their breasts swell high when liberty is mentioned, and every throb of their hearts, and aspiration of their soul, is for the suppression of tyranny, and the establishment of civil and religious liberty throughout the world.—These gentlemen, Sir, are worthy descendants of their own immortal Washington.—Brave defenders of that noble emblem of liberty, the “American Eagle,” under the shadow of whose wings, the father of his country gallantly conducted their ancestors to battle and to victory. Yet, they went not alone, Sir, for in that day of darkness and gloom, when that star-spangled banner was first unfurled to the winds of heaven, and Americans poured a bloody libation on the altar of liberty at Lexington, Ireland, though situated in the immediate vicinity of the lion’s den—her soil polluted by the agents of her invaders—her sons sunk under the pressure of their chains—those old men mourning over the recollection of liberty once enjoyed; and her hamlets, towns and cities, thronged with soldiers, for the purpose of awing her into submission, and to restrain the voice of just remonstrance that was raised throughout Ireland, against the measures of her oppressor, notwithstanding this, her constancy to Great Britain, and the great number of soldiers within her border—all proved insufficient to suppress the universal burst of joy, the sincere sympathy and fervent prayer which was heard, and felt and uttered throughout Ireland, for the success of the American arms, in the conflict with the common enemy.—Ireland, though impoverished, had she been permitted, would freely have hastened, when her despoiler had left, in aid of the American patriots and her sons—her brave and gallant sons, flew to the standard of the then undivided eagle, where many of them fell fighting bravely side by side of their American brethren in its defense, the names of many of these martyrs to liberty, has been transmitted to posterity by the historian, but there is one, who should never be forgotten, at the mention of whose name, and recollection of his fate, the bosom of every brave man must heave with emotions of sympathy, and sorrow, for a true patriot or brave soldier, never entered council hall or battle field, than Gen. Montgomery, who fell while directing the attack of the American army against the embattled towers of Quebec.

It therefore, Sir, gives me inexpressible pleasure to see the gentlemen here on this occasion, as I consider it a proof, that the love and fraternal feelings, which abounded in the breasts of our ancestors, has been rather strengthened, than abated or extinguished, by the lapse of time in the bosoms of their descendants. And should the arts of that proud bird be again invaded by the slaves of despots, or the mercenary soldiery of the more numerous of Europe, it will be then as it was in time alluded to.—Irishmen and Americans, Irishmen and Kentuckians would rush together like brave men and brothers, to the field of battle to defend the liberties nobly achieved by their fathers, their hearts overflowing with feelings of generous emulation in noble deeds of chivalry, which animate the soldier, they would go forward determined on victory, and fully resolved, never to quit the field while life existed or a foe lingered on the soil. May it ever so be, and that the immensity of feeling, and congeniality of sentiment, that now exist among us, be as durable as our happy constitution, which I hope, Sirs, will endure, while time shall last.

It is a custom of every nation, Sir, to celebrate the anniversary of some great and good man, some renowned personage or mighty benefactor, who has conferred incalculable benefits on his country, by his sound political wisdom, b. his achievements in the field, or by what is more important than either, enlightening the human mind, which has long been struggling to divest itself of the mantle of darkness and ignorance which surrounded it; one, who like our great patron, dispelled the mists of paganism and idolatry, which overshadowed Ireland, and who instructed our ancestors in the knowledge and doctrines of free religion and Christianity, thereby pointing out to them a way by which they might secure the salvation of their immortal souls. Such were the benefits conferred on Ireland by the holy man St. Patrick—such were the blessings that have entitled his anniversary to this celebration—such were the services which have rendered his name revered, and his memory immortal in the recollection of Irishmen—prompted by Christian feelings, he undertook the mighty task of subverting the pagan ceremonies and idolatrous practices of the ancient Druids. Priests, valuable for their antiquity. Powerful from their importance in the state, and the influence they exercised in the affairs of government. No species of superstition was ever more terrible; no idolatrous worship ever gained such an ascendancy over the minds of man as theirs. Human sacrifices were practised by them; the doctrine of eternal transmigration of souls, was inculcated by them; their rights and ceremonies were practised in dark groves and secret recesses, and the individuals who had the hardihood to offend them, were universally shunned—was expelled from society, so that death itself was considered a relief, from the infamy and misery to which he was exposed. Therefore, Sir, when we contemplate for a moment, the imminent dangers to which the first promulgator of Christianity in Ireland was exposed, and the great and evident perils which he encountered, by denouncing and preaching against the absurdity, wickedness and iniquity of the religious ceremonies of our ancient fathers. Are we not astonished, that he was not seized and sacrificed by the benighted and deluded followers of the gods, which he had thus condemned; for he was not enveloped by the shield of any temporal prince; or decked in gorgeous robes, or glittering panoply, with all the attendant pomp and circumstance, which are so well-calculated to captivate the uninformed mind.—No, Sir, but on the contrary, in the plain and humble garb of a monk, his right hand armed with the crucifix, he approached them with that calm dignity, that mild demeanor, and that meek spirit of conciliation, which has however distinguished the true minister of the Prince of peace; and he was protected by the arm of that Almighty power, who charged his ministers to go into all the world, even the isles of the ocean, and preach the gospel to the heathen.—His humanity disarmed our savage ancestors of their just resentment, against the man who had condemned their ancient faith; and his great piety and persuasive eloquence, induced them to regard his discourses with that attention and respect which the great importance of the subject merited. His labours were not ineffectual, his mission was crowned with success. Paganism fled at his approach—the nation became converts to Christianity; and their ancient reli-

gion, together with the superstition of the times, has long since passed into oblivion.

But the benefits, Sir, conferred on Ireland by this holy man, were not confined to religious institutions alone; though that undoubtedly was the most important, and was considered by our fathers, for the number of churches erected by them, some of which are now in use, and the dilapidated and moldering condition of hundreds of others, fully testify to the ardor and zeal they possessed for the propagation and perpetuation of their new faith. Their barbarous and savage customs were renounced, the deadly animosity that existed between their chief tribes was reconciled, and as a consequence of which, the bloody feuds which occupied their subjects ceased; their habits of sloth and idleness were overcome; they were instructed in many of the arts known at that period, the exercise of which contributed much to the improvement of their condition; their attention was directed to the cultivation of the soil; and the limited comfort and happiness which they enjoyed, even in this crude state of civilization, imperceptibly destroyed and for ever annihilated their inclination to indulge again in the grosser pleasures of the savage state.

The period at which the glorious revelation began, is not exactly known; conjecture places it at the close of the fourth or beginning of the fifth century, from which time the national religion and laws were enjoyed without interruption, except fromesimal deccents by the Danes and Normans, who were repeatedly expelled by the bravery and heroism of our warlike ancestors, until the invasion of the English about the middle of the twelfth century, who were invited by Dermot MacLoughlin, whose memory enjoys the enviable immortality of having been the first traitor to Ireland, though not the only one, produced by that unfortunate country.—Unfortunate, I repeat it, for the disposition that prevailed at that period, was productive of a stain on her brilliant ensign, which the sanguinary torrents that have flown through a period of six hundred years, have not been sufficient to efface.

As there are few pleasures, Sir, which are not succeeded by pain, so we are constrained to believe, that there are few blessings which have not their accompanying miseries; for the great and inestimable blessings conferred on Ireland by the labors of her great patron, St. Patrick, have proved indirectly the cause of all the miseries, deprivations and oppressions which her sons have suffered for the last two hundred years. The veneration and devotion, Sir, with which the Irish have ever regarded the strict observance of the religion and customs of their country, is familiar to all conversant with their history.—We cannot therefore suppose, Sir, that the attempts to introduce the novel doctrines of the reformation, should have violently agitated and irreconcilably offend a people, who have never doubted the purity, the excellency, or the divinity of their national faith, and though unsuccessful were the efforts made to oppose it—and the consequences of opposition to the Irish nation most fatal; still their faith remained unshaken, although their manly spirits were for a time broken, by the diabolical measures and hellish persecution which succeeded. Their property was confiscated, they were deprived of civil liberty; they followed the destruction of their towns, the pollution of their altars, the conflagration of their churches, the proscription of their ministers, the murder and extirpation of hundreds of their countrymen, to which I must add, the inhumanity, cruelty and indecency, that drove from their homes, naked, thousands of old men, helpless children and innocent babes, to perish from starvation and the clemency of the weather; a few of the more fortunate of whom sought an asylum in the marshes and mountains of their country. And this dreadful calamity, was inflicted on our fathers, by a nation who call themselves enlightened, humane and liberal—even the English. I hope, Sir, there lives not an Irishman, whose breast swells not with indignation, at the recollection of the outrages, wrongs, indignities, oppressions, robberies and massacres, which were visited on his country by this people; the barbarity of which is recorded with horror by one of their own historians, who speaking of Ireland says, “they were treated as wild beasts, considered aliens, thrown out of the protection of justice; their only safety was in force, flying the neighborhood of cities, which they could not approach in safety, they were compelled to seek a shelter in their marshes and forests, from the relentless and cruel persecution of their inhuman conquerors.”

O heavens! were ever noble men so treated! were ever more powerful efforts made to degrade a gallant nation! were more refined cruelties ever practiced upon any christian people; yet they were not exterminated; for a spirit of eternal hatred, of unquenchable and undying revenge, then sprung into existence, against the authors of these horrible atrocities, which still pervades the land—and which has raised her sons, who were ever watchful, when opportunity offered, to make an effort to regain their lost liberties; though many and sanguinary have been the battles fought; and although little redress has been gained, still should Irishmen not despair, for that ardent love of liberty—that irrepressible desire for the enjoyment of civil and religious toleration, that glowed so brightly in the hearts of our fathers, and which has been transmitted to their sons, must eventually terminate, if not in a separation from Great Britain, at least the renewal of all the political disabilities under which they have so long labored.

While we are celebrating the anniversary of the good man, who introduced the memory of the patriots, whose lives were devoted to the propagation of this holy religion, and the defense and maintenance of the liberties and laws of their country, should not be forgotten. Enslaved indeed must be the mind—cold the patriotism of that heart—abject the individual, who can read unmoved the record of his country’s woes, or whose feelings burst not forth in sounds of lamentation at the unspeakable sufferings of the brave men, whose noble spirits could no longer brook the insults of their ungenerous foes, and who inspired by that inextinguishable flame of liberty, regardless of their own safety, fearlessly unsheathed the sword of freedom and of vengeance; heedless alike of the terrible jaws prohibiting attack, and the ignominious death awaiting defeat. The memory of these heroes, should be given even in the hearts of their countrymen, and their names inscribed in burning characters, on the loftiest pillar in the temple of fame. The annals of no nation, Sir, present a greater number of pure and devoted patriots, than does our own historic page, which is embellished with the ever memorable names of O’Neal, O’Rourke, O’Donnell, McGuire, McGinnis, McMahan, McCarty, and a thousand others, who in by-gone days, in freedom’s cause, poured out their blood upon the battle plain; and in more modern times, bickered forward by the same spirit—and martyrs in the same great cause, were dedicated to the vindication of his country. Brave spirits! your glorious deeds shall never be forgotten—your memory is embalmed in a nation’s heart—your tombs are moistened by a nation’s tears—your sacrifices shall be remembered—and your slaughter avenged by your exasperated countrymen.

Oh, how the heart of the patriot bleeds, while turning o'er the engrossed pages of his country’s history, at the revelation of the melancholy fact, that the millions of lives which have been sacrificed, and the oceans of blood that has deluged the land, have proved ineffectual. What availed the crimson torrents that

were poured out at Eme-earthy, at Balnainich, at Out-ter-a; Arklow, where fell the gallant Mar-sy, at Wexford, at Carrefergus, at Gore’s bridge, Vinegar Hill, and many other places? Not a shackles was removed—not a rivet withdrawn—not a grievous redressed; and I fear it will ever be so, while the demon of disunion, with arson, murder and rapine in his train, stalks un molested through the land, fostered by the odious names of Orangemen, Ribbonmen, White boys, and Rockites, who have been encouraged by England, to exterminate each other. Ireland should awake to her own interests, survey the rocks on which her liberties were wrecked—avoid looking upon her own sons. Let those agitating and reproachful epithets, and parties to which I have alluded be forgotten for ever. Let Catholics and Protestants, Presbyterians and Baptists, Methodists and Reformers, unite politically in demanding the restoration of their civil and religious rights, and the powers of Britain will not be able to withstand them—at that period may the epitaph be inscribed on the tomb of slaughtered heroes; at that period the historian man record the redemption, the regeneration, and disenfranchisement of his country, by the irresistible voice of a united people.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY GEORGIAN,
SAVANNAH, March, 29, 1832, p. m.
FLORIDA INDIANS.

The extracts of letters which follow are published for general information.

Extract from letter, dated
Camp 1 mile fort Jupiter, E. F.
February 11, 1832.

We encamped here at noon to-day, having had a march of 28 miles S. and back, since we left Fort Jupiter last Monday.

You have no doubt heard that a white flag had been sent out on our third day’s march south, upon the representation of an Indian negro with us, that the Indians were very anxious for an opportunity to come in, that he knew they wanted peace and were tired of war.—At the time appointed for the return of the negro, he appeared with the flag, having seen the Indians, and who requested him to say to General Jesup, that they wished very much to speak to him, and appointed a time and place for a meeting. At noon of the 8th, General Jesup with his staff repaired to the place with the flag. The Indians, about 40 in number, were already waiting, headed by a noble looking Seminole chief, Hallek-hadjin. The talk lasted until nearly sunset. Nothing definite was settled.—The conference was resumed next morning, and was continued until one or two in the afternoon. It terminated more favorably. Tus-ke-gee, their chief, (of the Seminoles,) agrees to come in with the warriors, women and children to Fort Jupiter by the 20th inst. and to emigrate to the west, but begs, that they may be allowed to remain on any portion of this territory, and which they say the white men cannot inhabit. General Jesup has agreed to use his influence with the President to allow them to occupy a portion of South Florida under certain conditions. The country is not occupiable by a white population. It is very low, and half of it is mud of this for three or four months under water. The Seminoles will be satisfied with it, and why not rather they to occupy it than to have it unoccupied at all? Gen. Jesup’s conduct throughout the campaign is worthy of all praise. The arrangement he has made with the Seminoles, is one dictated by good judgment, sound policy, and humanity; it was the best in my judgment, that could have succeeded.—The impracticability of catching the Indians is a settled matter, under three or four campaigns; and even if we could accomplish it, the loss of blood and treasure on our side would be immense.—The truth is, the country is so peculiarly adapted to their mode of warfare, that every victory we gain, is with a tenfold loss to that of the enemy. At the battle on the 24th ult. on the Lo-cha-hatchee, our whole loss in killed was eleven; and wounded twenty-seven,—while the Indian loss was only one killed and three wounded. This is about the proportion in all.

Extract from a letter from Camp near Fort Jupiter, E. F. February 11, 1832.

The 5th of this month, we left here, and pursued the Indians in a southwest direction 27 miles. The country is almost covered with swamps and marshes; a patch of palmetto intervening every two or three hundred yards, making ground enough to pitch an occasional camp. We took but 14 wagons, and carried the most of our provisions on pack-mules. On the evening of the 6th our scouts reported Indians in the neighborhood, and the next morning marched in pursuit with the almost positive expectation of having a fight. Our guides told General Jesup that if he would send out white flag the Indians would surrender. The General thought proper to try the experiment and it succeeded very well—about 50 or 60 warriors made their appearance, all painted in the most grotesque fashion, ready for battle.—They were posted in a dense cypress swamp, surrounded by water and mud, waist deep. Had the white flag been raised two minutes later, Major Ashby (the advanced guard) would have caught a severe fire. The Indians at first said they were willing to do any thing for General Jesup; they even offered to join the forces and fight the Micmacs, but afterwards declined doing that against those who had fought for them. The Indians expressed themselves wearied and tired of fighting, they stated that their women and children had suffered a great deal, having been driven more than two hundred miles; they moreover say that we have taken all their cattle, and a great many of their ponies—the result was a treaty of surrender. The Indians, (Tus-ke-gee’s gang of Seminoles) are to be at the old battle ground by the 19th of this month with all their women and children. General Jesup promised them to write to the President, and to get him to allow them to remain in some portion of the territory, this tho-

was not a stipulation of the treaty. Poor creatures, it would be humane to put them in another country; at least, so one would think, for verily, there is not an acre of ground between this and Fort Taylor worth two blades of grass. You may rest assured these Indians are not to be whipped in one fight or two fights, nay nor in a dozen, they will never put themselves in a situation to be caught.”

Extract from a letter, dated Fort Jupiter, February 12, 1832.

On our getting 23 miles southwest of this, we came near the Indians, (say 200.) They were just going to fire;—a black man begged to go with a flag, saying he knew the Indians would give up. We halted.—a flag was sent,—out came 40. A council or party was held with Tus-ke-gee, and a sub-chief. The General required them to come in, &c. They talked as usual—plead to suspend hostilities, &c. The General told them at last, he would like to write to the President that his red people were before him, and if they came so near to his camp that he could say so in truth, he would try to get him to allow them to stop in the country, south 28 deg. They said that they would go into the hammock and consult. They did so, and in twenty minutes closed with the terms. They are now to come and encamp four miles off, with all their people in ten days, Feb. 20.) In half an hour after our conference we had 26 of the warriors were in our camp, begging for bread and corn, and more particularly tobacco. We all saw that we had gone through hammocks, bogs, ponds, scrubs and swamps that were frightful, and that if we could bring these out of the labyrinth by a flag, on good terms, it would have a happy result, and such a one, too, as would satisfy all these people, and, no doubt, our Government.”

From the Charleston Courier, March 30—5pm

ST. AUGUSTINE, March 22.

THE WAR.—The President has promptly and nobly discharged his duty to the country. General Jesup’s aid has returned from Washington, bearing the President’s answer to the Commanding General’s moral treason against the inhabitants of Florida. The Government refuses to listen to any compromise of the existing Treaty for the immediate & indiscriminate removal of the Indians. Any other policy must have depopulated Florida.

It is but justice to concede the patriotism and firmness of the President in our Indian relations. His perseverance in the footsteps of his predecessor, in this particular, entitles him to the commendations and gratitude of every resident and friend of suffering Florida.

The steamer Charleston arrived on Tuesday from Indian river. We learn very little from the Army. General Jesup was still at Jupiter river, waiting the return of Lieutenant Linnard from Washington. Lieutenant L. had arrived at Port Pierce, and immediately proceeded to Jupiter river, some days previously to the sailing of the C. There had been no information from the army of that Port F. since Lieut. L. left.

By letters from Washington, we learn that Lieut. Linnard was the bearer of a Treaty with the Seminoles, ceding to them a portion of the territory, which was sent on by Gen. Jesup to be ratified by the Senate.

We further learn that a decided negative was given to this Treaty, and orders were given to Gen. Jesup to take possession of those Indians which were represented to be in his power, with a hint that he would be recalled, if he allowed them to escape.

Our neighbors of Washington are crying out lustily against the dust which the Spring winds are continually raising along the Macadamised Pennsylvania Avenue. A greater nuisance could scarcely have been created.

From the New Orleans Bee, March 28.

OUTRAGE ON THE AMERICAN FLAG.

The following important intelligence we received at a late hour last evening: On board the steam ship Columbia, Near New Orleans, March 26, 1832.

Leaving Galveston on the morning of the 24th inst. for Velasco, we soon discovered two Mexican vessels of war, one a brig under a press of canvas making for us, the other a large ship lying anchor. The latter soon got under way and joined the chase; but after following us three hours they both gave up. Landing our passengers at Velasco, and taking on board several others, we stood on our course for New Orleans, and when about ten miles from Velasco we again discovered the same vessels that gave us chase in the morning. The brig shot across our starboard bow, effectually to intercept our flight if attempted. We kept the national colors flying from the moment we raised our anchor in the morning, also the private signal of the Columbia at the main. On dividing, in order to prevent our flight, at a little more than musket shot distance, the brig hoisted the Mexican colors and fired a gun loaded with grape and ball, which passed within a short distance of us; shortly after, another gun with grape and canister, which passed close under our bow; the ship at the same time hoisting her colors and being a very short distance from us fired a ball which fell on our starboard side; the brig again fired at us with grape and canister, evidently aiming at our colors, one of the shrouds connecting them with the mast was cut through and the flag at the same time perforated by the ball. Although we were lying perfectly still, the engine being stopped, and within 40 or 50 yards of the brig, these acts of violence were manifested. Captain

Wright, feeling justly indignant at such a gross outrage to his country’s flag, demanded what they wanted of him, and why they continued to fire at him as he was entirely defenceless. They then replied, we want your papers, Capt. W. rejoined, come and get them, and G—d d—n you if you fire another shot at me I’ll blow you to h—ll; Immediately three muskets loaded with shot and slug were fired at him as he stood aside by the wheel-house on the forward deck. At that instant the engineer let the steam partially escape, whence from its strange and extraordinary noise to these brave Mexicans, caused one and all with a solitary exception to fall upon their faces, apprehending (as we supposed) that Capt. W. intended to put in execution the threat he uttered a few moments previously.

Thus ended this encounter. Capt. Wright proceeded on his way triumphantly, without being searched. And we cannot let this opportunity pass without awarding him that praise which is peculiarly his due, for the firm and manly stand he took in sustaining the honor of his country; leaving him the proud and grateful reflection that he would not at the imminent hazard of his life suffer stain to be inflicted upon her star-spangled banner.

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GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, KY.

THURSDAY,...APRIL,...12,...1838

The Ohio Legislature has passed a law abolishing imprisonment of debt. A similar bill passed the House of Representatives of Maryland, but was rejected by the Senate.

We have partial returns from the Connecticut elections, from which we should infer that the whig Governor is elected, and a majority of the members of the Legislature belong to the same party.

Great fears were entertained at the City of Washington on the 5th, that Mr. Poindexter, Secretary of War, could not recover from a severe attack of pleurisy of a few days standing. He was, however, no worse on the 6th, and some faint hopes were entertained that he might survive.

We were told last evening that Professor Snort, who for many years filled a chair in the Medical Department of Transylvania University, has been appointed to a chair in the Louisville Medical Institute, and has accepted the appointment. The source from whence we received this information entitles it to credit.

R. A. Ferguson Esq., who for a few weeks edited the Kentucky Gazette, had a fight in the county of Lickman, with a brother lawyer by the name of Rivers. Rivers proved the better man, and beat Ferguson severely. Ferguson procured a rifle and shot Rivers dead. The brother of Rivers, then shot Ferguson with a rifle, which not proving instantly fatal, advanced with a pistol and dispatched him. Our lawmakers have done much to prevent the shedding of human blood.

The Washington letter writers speak of sundry changes contemplated in the Cabinet.—Upon this subject, the New York Courier says:

"CABINET CHANGES.—We learn from a source on which we can rely, that the only changes contemplated in the cabinet, are those of Attorney General Butler, who retires to assume his professorship at our University, and resume the practice of the law; and of Mr. Dickeyson, who retires from the Navy Department on the first of June, to be succeeded by Mr. Senator Grundy."

Skin plasters.—Our Butchers, according to promise declined, on yesterday morning, to receive the City Srip in payment for their meats. We regret they did not come to the determination when the srip was first issued.—The country would not then have been flooded with those plasters. But the notes were issued and had currency, and many a poor individual must now be the sufferer, unless the credit of the notes should be raised by a prompt redemption of them.

We understand that the City Council, (and we highly commend them for the act,) have used every endeavor, in which it is believed they will succeed, to redeem the whole issue with bank notes. This will be satisfactory to the holders and again put these notes on a par with Kentucky Bank notes.

Yesterday was the day to which the New York Bank Convention adjourned, the reader will find several articles in this paper, relative to the probable results of this Convention. For our own part, we are decidedly of the opinion, that where the banks are not coerced into the discharge of their duty by the state legislatures, they will not resume. And as most of the State legislatures have been, in our opinion under bank influence, there are few if any out of New York, that will redeem their notes in specie.

In our paper of 22d February, we attempted to account for the failure in the Legislature, of the bill granting banking privileges to the Charleston, Louisville and Covington rail road Company, and assigned as one cause a letter from Robert Wickliffe esq. to Gen. Combs, which Combs took the responsibility of having published—(and we have no doubt, the writer expected it to share this fate)—"In this letter" says the Gazette, "Mr. Wickliffe assumed the entire location of the road in Kentucky—location not approved by one fourth of those most interested in its construction."

These expressions were offensive to Mr. W., and he called us to do him justice by correcting what he deemed a misstatement on our part. We then informed Mr. Wickliffe that if we had done him any injustice, we would disabuse our readers by acknowledging the error into which we had fallen; but not having preserved the Observer and Reporter, in which his letter was published, we, on the same evening addressed a note to the publishers of that paper, asking the loan of a paper containing the letter. Our note has not been responded to. Perhaps a week or ten days after, meeting with one of the publishers, we mentioned to him our not having received a response to the note, and he then promised to furnish us with the paper. Ten days or more, probably passed, and we heard nothing of the paper which

was to enable us to do justice to Mr. Wickliffe. We then named the preceding circumstances to D. C. Wickliffe Esq. Editor of the Observer and Reporter, the political and personal friend and relative of Robert Wickliffe Esq. who was as prompt in promising that the paper should be furnished, as was the publisher before mentioned—yet the paper has never been received!

On Friday last, Mr. Wickliffe thought proper again to complain of the injustice which he said had been done him by the Gazette, and to hope it would not become a personal matter. We detailed to him the facts herein related, promising to do him full justice if the means were placed in our power; and in any event, to take some notice of him in our next paper. He professed to be unable to furnish the letter.

In rendering the justice to Mr. W. to which he seems to be entitled, we are therefore compelled to rely upon our recollection of his letter, (not having been so fortunate as to obtain it,) and in accordance with that recollection, and the opinion of many gentlemen with whom we have conversed, we are bound to give it as our opinion, that if the location of the whole road in Kentucky was not suggested by him, many points, among others the *Goose Creek Salt Works*, were particularly named.

We have done all we could. We have no personal hostility to any individual. But we trust we know our duty, and shall endeavor to perform it, without considering consequences.

Without regarding ourselves, we could not have renewed the application for Mr. W.'s letter, to those who were able to furnish it; but we now repeat, publicly, that should it be handed us, Mr. W. shall have no further cause to complain of misrepresentation; and in the absence of the document our readers must determine from recollection, whether or not we have done him injustice.

CANADIANS.—The following gentlemen have been announced as candidates for the Legislature:

FOR THE SENATE.
Jessamine and Woodford.—William Clark and Samuel Wilson.

Madison and Rockcastle.—Squire Turner, Logan and Simpson.—James W. Irwin and Maj. H. Walker.

FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Fayette.—Wm. Rodes, John Cord, Henry Clay, Jr.

Marion.—John A. McClellan and Major James W. Waddell.

Fleming.—Martin P. Marshall and Wm. Blair.

Woodford.—Thomas F. Marshall.

Hickman.—Wm. J. Todd.

Caldwell.—Joseph McConnell.

FLORIDA.

The following late and important intelligence in a slip from the Savannah Georgian office, under date of 30th March.

From a passenger in the steamer *Wm. Gaston*, King, arrived at this port from Garey's Ferry and St. Augustine, and from other sources we learn the following:

A letter from Tampa dated March 23d, (last Saturday,) says—Between five and six hundred Indians and negroes are on their way to Tampa from Fort Jupiter, under the escort of the Tennesse volunteers and a portion of the second regiment of Dragoons.

Another letter confirms the above, adding that—"We have no other news by express."

It is stated that Major Loomis of the first infantry had captured two Indian women who say that Sam Jones had gone to the south, and Alligator to the west, and that they were both willing to surrender if they were invited. Major L. had circumnavigated lake Okechobee in boats.

On Saturday last, we were also informed, Captain Hewson, in command of two companies of dragoons arrived at Fort Mellon. About three days march from that fort, he states, and while crossing a large cypress swamp, struck a trail of Indians, pursued and overtook them. They were in number twenty to twenty five. Capt. A. lost four of his men in the attack, and was wounded himself in the abdomen, but not dangerously. He took four prisoners and killed as is supposed several of the Indians—the balance escaped. It is reported that Conocochee or Wild Cat is one of the prisoners.

The news of the capture of 500 Indians, &c. by Gen. Jesup is said to be confirmed by letters received at Fort Mellon, which our informant left last Sunday, touching at Garey's Ferry on Wednesday.

The Intelligencer of Thursday gives the following intimation that Mr. Biddle's bank will resume specie payments when compelled by the example of the New York banks:

"Philadelphia must follow New York, it is thought, in the resumption of specie payments. Mr. Biddle, at least, for the benefit of his credit in Europe; and though many think the imitation will be a great injury to the commerce and trade of the country, yet he is hardly left to take his choice; and of his ability, in comparison with other banks, there is no doubt."

Observe how naturally even the whig editors slide into the habit of putting Mr. Biddle for the entire Philadelphia banking interest. We hear no more of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania; we hear only of Mr. Biddle; Mr. Biddle represents not only his own bank, but all the rest—he is the "personification of the Philadelphia money market." Who hears the other Philadelphia banks as much as named? They are all swallowed up by Mr. Biddle, the Aaro's rod of the group.

But strong as he is at home by the fa-

vor of the legislature, which he found means to corrupt or seduce, he is not altogether supreme here, or might not be supreme, were it not for what the French call the *prestige* of his name, or, in other words, a sort of brutal unreasoning dread which hinders men from the employment of their faculties. But for this prestige our banks might have resumed payment months ago, as easily as they can do it next May. The event shows that Mr. Biddle is not so blind to his own interest as not to make an effort to pay specie. He will not risk the disgrace, the discredit, the ruin, of his own institution, by the confession of utter insolvency; which a refusal to follow the example of the New York banks will imply.

Mr. Biddle publicly boasted, when he followed the lead of the deposito banks in suspending payment, that he would take the lead in resuming. It appears from this article, however, that he is only to follow the New York banks—unwillingly, indeed, because the imitation of their example would be "a great injury to the trade and commerce of the country," in other words, that would stop his career of speculation in cotton. Much as this will afflict his patriotic heart—profoundly as that heart will bleed for his suffering country—he will submit for the sake of preserving his credit in Europe, as the *Intelligencer* says, and we add, his credit at home."

If Mr. Biddle has really made up his mind to return to specie payments, it would be a trick quite after his fashion, to take the step two or three days before the time fixed by our banks for the purpose, in order to fulfil his boast that he would take the lead. No matter—he would follow after all—he would still be forced into the measures by those, who, if they pleased, might have forced him into it yet earlier.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, March 31.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette of yesterday says:—"We understand that the Banks in the city of Philadelphia and districts have unanimously decided that it is inexpedient to send delegates to the adjourned meeting at New York of the Bank Convention, on the 11th of this month"

The Suffolk Bank of Boston has issued the following circular:

At a meeting of the Directors of the Suffolk Bank, held at 1 o'clock, P. M. on Saturday, 31st March, 1838, it was.

Voted, That it is the unanimous opinion of the Board that it is inexpedient for the Banks in Boston to resume specie payments, unless the Banks in New York and Philadelphia will resume at the same time,

Voted, That the Cashier be requested to furnish the Delegates appointed to attend the Convention, to be held at New York on the 11th proximo, with a copy of the foregoing vote, and to send a copy of the same to each of the Banks in this city.

(Signed) J. C. BARWER, Cashier.

The Richmond Enquirer states that the Presidents of the Richmond Banks will attend the Bank Convention to be held in New York on the 11th instant.

The same paper adds that "there is every reason to believe the Convention will fix upon some certain day for resumption.—Perhaps, it will not be as early as the banks of New York have specified—possibly, it may be some months later, &c."

From the *Baltimore Republican*.

Under date of the 12th ult., (March) the Correspondent of the Ohio Statesman writes from Washington thus:

"A few days ago Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, had been disgusting and tiring out the Senate with one of those long, dull tirades about bank, and Gen. Jackson and party, and tyranny, and usurpation, &c. &c. of which we have heard so much for the last four years, that, as soon as one of these men rises to speak, you almost know in advance what he will say, when at a moderately early hour, he gave way and asked the Senate to indulge him with an adjournment.—He himself was not fatigued, or did not appear so, but wanted, it is supposed, the effect of making a two days' speech.—The majority of the Senate, not having accorded this courtesy to one of their own friends who had spoken twice as

long as Mr. B., declined it to him, and refused to adjourn. Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, a man remarkable for gentlemanly dignity and courteous demeanour, upon all occasions, rose up to go away, remarking to his colleague, Mr. Crittenden, 'come, let us leave these d—d scamps!' This was heard by more than one Senator, and, among others, by Dr. Linn, of Missouri, who immediately stepped up to Clay and indignantly exclaimed: 'you are a d—d bully and a blackguard!' The next day, I believe it was, Clay sent Crittenden to Dr. Linn for an explanation, and all he got was a re-assertion of the expression. There the matter rests."

The New York Commercial Advertiser states that Sir Francis Head sailed on Monday morning in the packet ship Cambridge, for Liverpool. At a dinner where he was a guest on Saturday he gave as a toast the health of Gen. Scott, which he prefaced with some appropriate remarks.—*Ib.*

The French residents of Philadelphia have made arrangements to give a public reception and dinner to the Prince de Joinville (youngest son of Louis Philippe) on his arrival in that city. He was when last heard from, in Brazil, with the intention of next visiting the United States.—*Ib.*

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country," in other words, that would

stop his career of speculation in cotton.

Speaking next of Spain, that journal has

these remarks:

"Look at Spain, that owned all the

mines of Peru and Mexico—which had

not累 enough to carry all the gold and silver from those colonies—now

without means to pay her own troops or

defend her soil from the steps of an usur-

per supported by foreign powers—yet

Spain is a gold and silver hard currency

country—no bank notes, no credit—no

commerce worth speaking of; a country

full of resources—of bandits and beggars

in her mountains, and boughs and idlers

in her cities. Go where you will, you

will see the results flowing from the same

causes; but what causes let us ask! Will

any political disputant who regards the

truth, assert that the misery and degra-

dation of Italy and Spain, are owing to

the nature of their currency, or the ab-

sence of banking institutions?" Will

any candid man, having the least ac-

quaintance with the past history of the

countries, or the present state of their

public institutions, not readily acknowl-

THE 2ND QUARTER

COMMENCES ON TUESDAY, APRIL 2ND 1838.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

MR. HONFLEUR assisted by his Lady and other competent Teachers, will open January 3rd, 1838.

An Academy for the Education OF YOUNG LADIES, Under the name of the LEXINGTON FEMALE SEMINARY.

He trusts to have it in his power so far to gain the confidence of the community, that his residence as a teacher in Lexington may be permanent.

The many schools in which he has taught in the U. States, and the opportunities he has had of observing the several methods of instruction in England and France, render him rather sanguine as to his capability of imparting a useful and accomplished education.

TERMS.

Payable Quarterly in Advance.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT—for Reading, Writing, Spelling, Geography, Grammar, Mental Arithmetic, and Vocal Sacred Music. \$6.00 per qr.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT—including the above; with Botany, Ancient and Modern History, Use of the Globe, Composition, Rhetoric, Logic, Natural History, Algebra, Geometry, Physiology, Grammar of Music, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, &c. \$10.00

Piano Forte, 10.00

French, 5.00

DRAWING AND PAINTING—in all its branches 10.00

Latin and Greek, 10.00

LECTURES upon the Arts and Sciences occasionally, which the parents of the pupils are invited to attend.

Classes for Adult pupils every Saturday.

MORNING, 9 o'clock, French,

" " Drawing and Painting

AFTERNOON 3 " Drawing and Painting,

with their application to Botany, Ornithology, &c.

It will be observed that the terms for the French language are much below the ordinary price.

The object of this is that it may be studied even by those in the Preparatory Department,

and thus become the general language of the school two or three afternoons in each week.

Lex. Dec. 7th, 1837—51-tf.

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY,

LEXINGTON, March 20, 1838.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking House in Lexington, on the 1st Monday in May next, at which time and place an election will be held for nine Directors, to serve the ensuing year. Meeting at 10 o'clock, a.m.

By order of the Board of Directors.

M. T. SCOTT, Cashier.

March 28, 1838.—13-tf.

AT a meeting of the Mayor and Board of Councilmen of the City of Lexington, March 25th, 1838, the following Ordinance was passed:

AN ORDINANCE providing for the redemption and renewal of City Scrip.

SECT. 1. Be it ordained by the Mayor and Board of Councilmen of the City of Lexington, That it shall be the duty of the Mayor of the City of Lexington, at any time when applied to for the purpose, to issue the bonds of the City payable on the 1st day of October, 1842, for such amount as may be demanded to him in the present City Scrip, and in substance as follows:

"On the first day in October, 1842, the City of Lexington binds itself to pay to A. B., or order, the just and full sum of dollars, cents, with interest thereon from this day till paid.

In testimony whereof,

L. S. Mayor of said City, has hereunto set his hand and affixed the seal of said City, this day of 1838. Mayor."

And the said certificate or note shall be registered by the Treasurer, in a book to be kept for that purpose, stating the day issued, the amount, and the person to whom issued, and said Treasurer shall endorse on said note, "Registered." A. B. Treasurer."

SEC. 2. Be it further ordained, That no bond shall be executed as provided for by the 1st Section, for a less amount than five dollars.

SEC. 3. Be it further ordained, That the City Scrip which may be cancelled as above directed, shall be kept by the City Treasurer until the first stated meeting of the Mayor and Board of Councilmen of the City after its reception; when it shall be counted and burned in the presence of said Mayor and Councilmen; except that said Board may at their discretion, preserve any good whole notes for the purpose of re-earning worn out ones to an amount less than \$5.

SEC. 4. Be it further ordained, That at least the sum of six thousand dollars of said City Scrip shall be redeemable annually, commencing with the present year, in the manner hereinafter provided for; provided if a holder is willing to receive the same at its nominal value without interest being calculated thereon.

SEC. 5. Be it further ordained, That at the meeting of the Council at which the taxes for each year may be levied, the Mayor and Board of Councilmen shall designate a day on which the tax book shall be handed to the Collector, and shall cause public notice to be given thereof in two or more of the City papers for at least one week before hand; and on the day designated, and for ten days thereafter, the Collector shall attend during the usual business hours at the City Hall and receive taxes which may be due by the individuals offering to pay the same in the City Scrip, until he receives the amount to be redeemed in that year as provided for in the 4th Section; and he shall present the same at the first meeting of the Council thereafter, to be counted and burned, as provided for in the 3d Section.

SEC. 6. Be it further ordained, That a minute of the amount of Scrip so called and burned shall be taken by the City Clerk and spread upon the records of the City in the proceedings of the day.

SEC. 7. Be it further ordained, That the Committee of Ways and Means shall make a report in writing to the Board at the stated meetings in July and January, setting forth the means and probable wants of the City; and if at any time the City should have the amount of said Scrip shall be redeemed in such manner as may be prescribed from time to time, by the Mayor and Board of Councilmen.

JAMES G. MCKINNEY, Mayor.

Attest: JAMES P. MEGAWAY, Clerk City.

March 29, 1838.—13-tf.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY warn any and all persons from fishing, fowling, and hunting rails and timber on my place, as I intend putting the law in force against all such offenders.

JAMES BOARDMAN.

March 21, 1838.—12-tf.

MACKEREL AND MOLASSES.

20 BARRELS MACKEREL;

50 half barrels. do.

50 Quart barrels. do.

20 Eighth barrels. do.

6 Barrels MOLASSES;

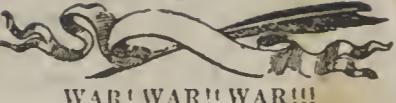
For sale by BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

March 15, 1838.—11-tf.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

Deeds, Warrants, Kiss Verses, &c.

March 28, 1838.—13-tf.



WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!

BETWEEN

PHYSICIANS AND THE MATCH-

LESS SANATIVE."

WHY are some of the American Physicians making such strong efforts to PUT DOWN the Matchless Sanative? Let the public answer.

2. Why did the German physicians at first OPPOSE Dr. Goelick, and afterwards acknowledge him to be a GREAT BENEFAC-

TOR to mankind? Let the public answer.

3. What medicine HAS cured, IS curing and WILL cure obstinate diseases which physicians CANNOT cure? Let facts answer.

4. What kind of apple trees are STINED and CLUBBED? Let farmers answer.

5. Why are physicians constantly PEL-

TING the Sanative and saying nothing about OTHER medicines? Let their day book answer.

6. How did Dr. Adams attempt to con-

vince Mr Webster, who had bought a vital

of the Sanative for a member of his family that it was a DANGEROUS medicine? Let one of the daily paper's answer. The recent exper-

iment which Dr. Adams tried with the Match-

less Sanative, in giving a large dose to a dog, without killing him, clearly proves that the Sanative was made to CURE and not to KILL.

7. Why do some physicians SECRETLY buy the Sanative and mix it with their own medicines, which they use in their daily practice? Answer—that they may have the CREDIT of the CURES.

8. Why is a sick man belonging to one of the first families in Boston, now using the Sanative without letting the attending physician KNOW it? The recovery of his HEALTH will shortly answer.

9. Why are physicians trying to persuade agents to give up SELLING the Sanative? Answer—they know, if it should be sold in every town in America, they would be obliged to resort to SOME OTHER BUSINESS or else STARVE.

10. Why will the Matchless Sanative soon be the ONLY medicine used throughout the world? Let PHYSICIANS answer.

The above precious medicine (the original discovery of Dr. LOUIS O. GOELICK of Germany) is for sale wholesale and retail, in Boston, by D. HOWLAND, General Ameri-

cian Agent for the discoverer.

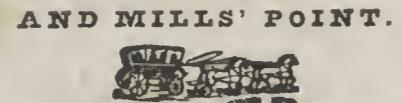
Also for retail, in most of the towns in America.

In places where there is no agent, the Postmaster or any STOKEEKEEPER who shall write to the General Agent at Boston, will immediately appoint an agent.

Agents are requested to have the above inserted 8 or 10 times, (inside) in the paper published in their towns.

Jan. 22-1838—11-tf.

NASHVILLE AND MILLS' POINT.



TRI-WEEKLY LINE OF MAIL POST COACHES.

This Line leaves Mills' Point every Tues-

day, Thursday and Saturday at 6 o'clock A. M.

Leaves Nashville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 6 o'clock, A. M. Through

in 56 hours, allowing passengers eight hours each night at Batson's and Paris.

Mills' Point being designated as the landing place for the great River Mail, one of the Mail Boats will leave every day for New Orleans—Travellers to and from Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri, will save much time and money by travelling this route. The proprietors pledge themselves to carry those who may patronize their Line from Nashville to Mills' Point in half the time that is at present required on any other line from Nashville to the Mississippi river.

The proprietors have been particular in procuring carefull drivers and attentive agents, and have selected superior Troy coaches, and fine horses, &c. &c.

The proprietors will make every exertion to accommodate the public, and better themselves that those who travel this route will find the accommodations as good as any other in the Union.

All baggage at the owner's risk.

Office of the City Hotel, Nashville; Hanna's Hotel, Mills' Point.

J. JONES,

A. TORPEY,

C. F. HANNA.

March 22, 1838.—12-2m\$3chNashRep.Ban

NOTICE.

DR. C. W. & R. T. S. CLOUD,

HAVING entered in partnership, tender

these services to the public in the practice

of Physic, SURGICAL and MIDWIFERY,

in the city and surrounding country—and may be consulted at any time at their Office, on Main street, the present residence of Dr. C. W. Cloud, who is desirous of closing all his old accounts—and therefore hopes that those indebted to him, will call and settle as soon as possible.

JOHN CARTY, Jr.

J. McCauley.

March 15, 1838.—11-tf.

Light House

THE firm of POSTLETHWAITE AND STONE, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The debts due to the late concern

have been placed in the hands of Mr. SPAULDING,

WILSON for collection, who is alone authorized to settle them.

The debts due by the concern, will be settled by me.

THE LIGHT HOUSE establishment will

hereafter be carried on by myself.

G. L. POSTLETHWAITE.

Lexington, March 15, 1838.—12-tf.

REMOVAL.

N. & H. SHAW,

HAVE removed their FASHIONABLE

HAT SHOP next door to W. F. Tool's

Steam Hat Factory, where they will

continue to do business.

Just received and for sale low for cash by

BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Lexington, March 23, 1838.—13-3t

RAISINS, RICE, &c.

50 BOXES RAISINS, (London Cluster)

10 boxes West India Sweet Meats;

5 do East India Ginger;

5 Tiers Carolina Rice;

6 do Treble refined Loin Sugar;

2 Casks Cranberries;

Just received and for sale low for cash by

BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Lexington, March 23, 1838.—13-3t

TOBACCO & SEGARS.

50 BOXES HONEY DEW TOBACCO

(Brown's, Hare's, McKinney's and

Carmo Brandt)

53 Boxes superior Spanish Segars,

(Canone's Regalia and other brands)

Roppee and Macabba Snuff, in Kegs and

Jars;